DISCOVERY OF COMET *b*, 1893.

Notes on the independent discovery of this comet by Messrs. RÒRDAME, QUÉNISSET, MILLER, JOHNSON, ROSO DE LUNA, SPERRA, have been printed in these *Publications*, 1893, pages 154-5. A full account of Mr. SPERRA's observations is given in *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, 1893, page 757. The Committee on the Comet-Medal, having carefully considered the case, and having asked the advice of the editors of the leading astronomical journals, has adopted the following resolutions:

I. That a copy of the Comet-Medal shall be struck, having the *obverse* as usual and the *reverse* blank, and that on the reverse of this copy shall be engraved the words:

To Commemorate the Discovery of Comet b, *1893.*

II. That this Medal shall be preserved in the cabinet of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, and no award made for the discovery of this comet.

III. That a copy of No. 32 of the Society's *Publications* shall be sent to each of the gentlemen named above.

Committee on the Comet-Medal.

EDWARD S. HOLDEN,
J. M. SCHAEBERLE,
CHAS. BURCKHALTER.

[Dated]
December 1, 1893.

HYDROGEN ENVELOPE OF THE STAR DM. +30°,3639.

BY W. W. CAMPBELL.

One of the theories advanced to account for the presence of bright lines in stellar spectra is that such stars are surrounded by unusually extensive and luminous atmospheres. Though this theory is far from being generally accepted, it must be considered as a perfectly natural one, for the reason that it is practically identical with the accepted theory of nebulæ and their bright line spectra. A large number of the bright line stars have been carefully examined with the 36-inch equatorial and other powerful telescopes for the purpose of detecting possible gaseous envelopes,